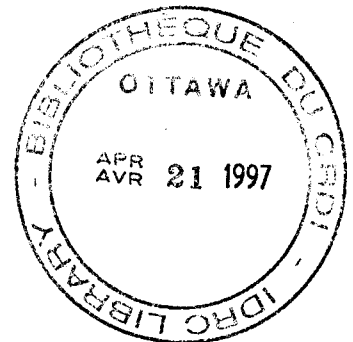


**QUALITATIVE
RESEARCH METHODS**
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

compiled by
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for Health Sciences Division
IDRC 1995



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INTRODUCTION

This annotated bibliography should be seen as a starting point and not as a comprehensive guide to the literature available on qualitative research methods. It is meant to help researchers find material on designing, implementing, analyzing, and reporting qualitative research. Because a wide range of techniques is used in qualitative research, this bibliography concentrates on specific methods, such as observation and interviewing and on approaches that emphasize the use of more than one technique.

An effort has been made to collect material that is free of jargon, deals with practical concerns, provides detailed descriptions of the actual techniques and defines the type of data that can be collected. Where possible, material that was written in condescending language or that shows a strong American or European bias has been deliberately excluded. Literature that concentrates on "within-discipline" fine tuning or critiques has also been left out.

This book is divided into two main sections. The first, *Topics and techniques*, is organized so that it follows the steps necessary for developing and executing a research project. It begins with a general discussion of theory and methods; then goes on to research design; the use of multiple methods and specific techniques; the questions of analysis, quality, validity, rigor, bias, and evidence; and ends with a section on report writing. Each section contains a short discussion of the pertinent references and a list of related readings on the subject.

Most of the books and articles mentioned under *General discussion of theory and methods* provide a practical overview of qualitative research methods. Although a few look at the theoretical underpinnings of various methods, most deal with a wide range of techniques and approaches and provide specific discussions of the value and limitations of each.

Research using qualitative methods requires a modified design, so *Research design* includes sources that discuss a wide range of applications. There are various ways in which multiple methods can be integrated into a research project: various qualitative methods can be used, a range of quantitative methods, or a mixture of the two approaches can be incorporated. The section on *Integrating multiple methods* focuses on integrating methods, with emphasis on combining qualitative and quantitative methods. Rapid assessment procedures are discussed as a discrete topic under this heading as these are common in development work. The case study approach, on the other hand, is listed as a subheading because it is possible to use any of the combinations mentioned above.

Although they can be dealt with as discrete topics, *Observation and interviewing* have been presented together because they are most widely used in conjunction. The major books and articles that discuss both techniques are mentioned here. There are also three main subheadings under observation and interviewing: observation, which includes participant observation and direct observation; interviewing, which encompasses semi-structured interviewing, group interviewing, open-ended interviewing, and conversational interviewing; and focus group research, which is a specific interview technique.

For many researchers who are new to qualitative research methods, the analysis of qualitative data can seem daunting. The books and articles recommended under the heading *Analysis* reflect comprehensive approaches. Where analysis is discussed for a specific technique, these references have been grouped under the specific technique.

In qualitative research, *Quality, rigor, validity, and evidence* must be dealt with differently than in quantitative research. As in the section on analysis, books and articles that deal with these issues in detail are mentioned in this section, but discussions pertaining to specific techniques are found under those headings. The section ends with a section on *Report writing* because it is important to understand how to report the results of research using qualitative methods.

The full references for each source listed in the *Topics and techniques* section are given in *Annotated bibliography*. The references are organized in alphabetical order by author and many include a list of the topics and subtopics they cover and a short summary of their content.

I. TOPICS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THEORY AND METHODS

The following books and articles provide the most accessible, least discipline-bound look at research methods. Each book discusses how to plan, design, implement, analyze, and report qualitative research. Of all these excellent books, *Patton (1990)* and *Strauss and Corbin (1990)* offer the most comprehensive examination of the subject from two different theoretical perspectives. On the other hand, *Werner and Schoepfle (1987a,b)* has been included for researchers who are familiar with the use of qualitative methods.

Bryman (1988), *Kirk and Miller (1986)*, and *Tesch (1990)* concentrate on specific problems, such as validity, integrating methods, or computer analysis, but each of these books presents an excellent introduction to the field of qualitative research. The manuals by *Kumar (1987a)*, *Yoddumnern-Attig et al. (1991)* and the volume edited by *Crabtree and Miller (1992)* provide a short overview of most of the techniques listed and touch on research design, analysis, and report writing. *Goetz and LeCompte (1984)*, *Lofland (1971)*, *Murphy (1980)*, and *Monette et al. (1986)* concentrate on specific research techniques, while *Goetz and LeCompte (1981)*, *Mechanic (1989)*, and *Zelditch (1982)* highlight some potential problems with poorly designed qualitative research.

Although this bibliography has been weighted toward techniques rather than theoretical issues, methods have theoretical roots. Readers who wish to pursue this area will find that *Bryman (1988)*, *Guba and Lincoln (1981)*, *Johnson (1975)*, *Strauss and Corbin (1990)*, and *Tesch (1990)* have dealt clearly with these issues in light of specific methods.

Related readings

Agar 1980
Bernard 1988
Bogdan and Biklen 1982
Bogdan and Taylor 1990
Bolton 1982
Brownstein 1990
Burgess 1982b
Buzzard 1984
Campbell 1955
Cernea 1985
Chambers 1987

Corbin and Strauss 1990
Crane and Angrosino 1974
Devault 1990
Douglas 1976
Elinson 1985
Emerson 1987
Engel 1992
Fetterman 1989
Foster 1987
Glaser and Strauss 1967
Guba 1985

<i>Gubrium 1988</i>	<i>Rothe 1993</i>
<i>Hammersley 1981</i>	<i>Sanders 1976</i>
<i>Hammersley and Atkinson 1983</i>	<i>Sanjek 1990</i>
<i>Heggenhougen and Clements 1987</i>	<i>Silverman 1989</i>
<i>Husband and Foster 1987</i>	<i>Skrtic 1985</i>
<i>Janes et al. 1986</i>	<i>van Maanen 1983</i>
<i>Joeke and Kabeer 1991</i>	<i>Walker 1985</i>
<i>Lee and Shute 1991</i>	<i>Wax 1971</i>
<i>Leininger 1991</i>	<i>Webb et al. 1991</i>
<i>Lincoln 1985</i>	<i>Whiting 1968</i>
<i>Miller 1990</i>	<i>Williams 1986</i>
<i>Mosley and Chen 1984</i>	<i>Willms et al. 1990</i>
<i>Norton et al. 1991</i>	
<i>Peacock 1986</i>	
<i>Pelto and Pelto 1978, 1992</i>	
<i>Pelto et al. 1990</i>	
<i>Peshkin 1988</i>	
<i>Ramakrishna and Brieger 1987</i>	

RESEARCH DESIGN

Each of the following authors provides the researcher with a clear means to start planning a project using qualitative techniques. *Marshall and Rossman (1989)* and *Yin (1984)* cover research design in the clearest manner and in the most exhaustive detail. *Patton (1990)*, *Strauss and Corbin (1990)*, *Weller and Romney (1987)*, and *Fielding and Fielding (1986)* all provide good sections on research design; *Werner and Schoepfle (1987)*, *Brewer and Hunter (1989)*, *Miles and Huberman (1984)*, and *Monette et al. (1986)* address research design in less-detailed fashion. *Johnson (1990)* looks specifically at the question of selecting informants and representative samples. In addition to research design, most of these authors consider the kinds of questions that are most effectively addressed through the use of the various methods.

Related readings

Foster 1987

Whiting 1968

INTEGRATING MULTIPLE METHODS

Ideally, a variety of methods will be used by most researchers in most research projects. The exact form of this mix varies with researcher, research question, the intended outcome of the project, and the time constraints under which the project is carried out. Some projects incorporate a mixture of qualitative and quantitative approaches; others use several qualitative techniques. Some use methods that require a long time frame; others emphasize "rapid" data gathering. The "case study" approach has been included in this section because it can be accomplished through a wide variety of methods.

Related readings

Bogdan and Biklen 1982
Brannen 1992
Buchanan 1992
Cohen 1973
Davies et al. 1985
de Vries et al. 1992
Drake 1973
Ianni and Orr 1979
Joeke and Kabeer 1991

Ragin 1987
Reichardt and Cook 1979
Rossmann and Wilson 1985
Roter and Frankel 1992
Smith 1987
Steckler et al. 1991
Steckler et al. 1992
Van den Berghe 1973

Mixing quantitative and qualitative approaches

The authors highlighted in this section all discuss various aspects of designing projects that use both qualitative and quantitative methods. Some are very specific whereas others consider general issues from this sort of approach. *Brewer and Hunter (1989)* deal with broader questions in the design of projects that integrate qualitative and quantitative methods. *Fielding and Fielding (1986)*, *Bryman (1988)* and *Whyte (1984)*, on the other hand, concentrate on research design, implementation, data analysis, and the presentation of results in studies using qualitative and quantitative methods. Readers who wish to find a short introduction to this type of research will find the articles by *Mechanic (1989)* and *Rossmann and Wilson (1985)* valuable. Each of these writers assumes that it is possible to use qualitative and quantitative research in a single project, although they discuss some of the problems inherent in undertaking this form of research.

There is a hotly contested and long-standing debate between practitioners of both approaches about this type of mix. *Trend (1979)* considers these in a short article and *Bleek (1987)*, *Davis (1986)*, and *Ward et al. (1991)* furnish some examples of research in which qualitative and quantitative approaches have produced markedly different results.

Rapid assessment methods

Rapid data collection techniques have become increasingly popular over the last few years. Various approaches have been suggested. The works mentioned here includes an article by *Chambers (1985)*, who is an important proponent of these methods. The *Scrimshaw and Hurtado (1987)* manual has become a classic for health science research, explaining various techniques and illustrating them with examples. *Croll (1984)*, *Coreil et al. (1989)*, *Sollis and Moser (1991)* and the various authors in *Scrimshaw and Gleason (1992)* document specific examples of the use of this approach. Both *Kumar (1987a)* and the *World Health Organization (1988)* provide short overviews of various rapid assessment methods targeted for development projects.

Related readings

Ashe 1978
Bentley et al. 1988
Cernea 1985
Joeke and Kabeer 1991

Kashyap and Young 1989
Longhurst 1981
Manderson and Aaby 1992
Smith 1989

CASE STUDIES

Case study research can be undertaken through a variety of methods, both qualitative and quantitative. *Yin (1984)* has written the clearest and most complete discussion about designing, implementing, analyzing, and reporting case studies. *Merriam's (1988)* book also deals with all aspects of case study research, using examples drawn from research on education. *Patton (1990)* has a good chapter on this topic whereas *Strauss (1987)* and *McClintock et al. (1983)* address specific aspects of case study research.

Related readings

Ballard 1986

Bennis 1968

Campbell 1975

Casley and Lurie 1987

Rosenblatt 1981

Van Velsen 1967

OBSERVATION AND INTERVIEWING

These two qualitative techniques are most commonly used together and this is reflected in most of the literature. A wide variety of material is available on these topics. The books mentioned here provide some of the most practical discussions. *Patton (1990)*, *Spradley (1979)*, and *Whyte (1984)* have all written on these two techniques in detail. Other books, such as *Murphy (1980)*, *Guba and Lincoln (1981)*, *Goetz and LeCompte (1984)*, *Lofland (1971)*, and *Scrimshaw and Hurtado (1987)* include discussions of observation and interviewing. *Becker's (1970)* book collects some influential early articles written on the subjects; the *Bleek (1987)* article poses some excellent questions about the limitations of observation and interviewing.

Related readings

Achterberg 1988

Agar 1980

Babchuk 1961

Becker and Geer 1970

Biklen and Moseley 1988

Bogdan and Biklen 1982

Bourdillon 1991

Brenner et al. 1985

Bruyn 1970

Devault 1990

Frankenberg 1982

Friedrichs and Ludtke 1974

Gans 1982

Hyman 1975

Joekes and Kabeer 1991

McCall and Simmons 1969

Oakley 1981

Seidman 1991

Observation — techniques and analysis

Aside from *Jorgensen (1989)*, few books deal solely with observation as a technique, although *Monette et al. (1986)*, *Johnson (1975)*, *Salmen (1987)*, and *Becker and Geer (1982)* deal with aspects of observation as a separate topic. *Walker and Lidz (1977)* and *Schwartz and Schwartz (1955)* raise important questions for researchers to consider when designing and implementing qualitative research emphasizing observation.

Interviewing — techniques and analysis

Certain authors have dealt in detail with aspects of interviewing. *McCracken (1988)* and *Merton et al. (1956)* discuss specific forms of long interviews in detail. *Tremblay (1982)* looks at key informant interviewing. *Whyte (1982)* considers the role of interviewing in field research and *Weller and Romney (1988)* highlight structured interviewing. *Ashby (1990)* provides a practical and detailed section on interviewing, offering concrete advice for common problems encountered in the field. *Davis (1986)* presents an interesting look at the culture-bound nature of research questions, whereas *Salamone (1977)* discusses lying by informants and considers the value of analyzing lies as an aspect of research.

Focus groups and group interviews

Conducting group interviews, of which focus groups represent a special case, requires different skills and different research designs. *Ashby (1990)* has written one of the most practical discussions on the design and implementation of group interviews. This manual is particularly good because of its emphasis on understanding researcher–informant interaction and group dynamics. *Kumar (1987b)* has dealt with a variety of group interview techniques from a development project perspective.

Krueger (1988), *Simard (1989)* and *Dawson et al. (1993)* have written valuable guides to all aspects of focus group research. *Scrimshaw and Hurtado (1987)*, *Folch-Lyon and Trost (1981)*, *Irwin et al. (1991)*, and *Eng et al. (1990)* discuss the use of focus groups in health research; *Ward et al. (1991)* compare the results of work done with focus group research and surveys.

Related readings

*Academy for Educational
Development 1989*
Achterberg 1988
Byers and Wilcox 1991

Greenbaum 1987
Morgan 1988
Morgan 1992

ANALYSIS

Patton (1990) and *Miles and Huberman (1984)* have examined techniques for analyzing qualitative data in the most detailed fashion. *Lofland (1971)*, *Murphy (1980)*, *Strauss and Corbin (1990)*, and *Weller and Romney (1988)* cover this topic particularly well as part of a discussion on techniques. *Becker (1970)*, *Goetz and LeCompte (1984)*, *Johnson (1975)*, *Werner and Schoepfle (1987)*, and *Whyte (1984)* look at more specific forms of data analysis, whereas *Sollis and Moser (1991)* provide a good example of on-site analysis as part of a participatory research project. *Silverman (1993)* has produced a clearly written text on the analysis of data obtained through interviews and by observation.

Related readings

Bogdan and Biklen 1982
Burgess 1982a,b 1984
Burnard 1991
Devault 1990
Holsti 1969

Ianni and Orr 1979
Sanders 1976
Stubbs 1983
Van Velsen 1967

Data collection and analysis using computer software

Tesch (1990) covers the topic of data collection, recording, and analysis using computer software in the most systematic and straightforward manner.

Pfaffenberger (1988) provides a comprehensive look at microcomputer application in qualitative research. *Gladwin (1989)* covers the use of computers in data collection and analysis as part of a specific research method.

Related readings

Cooke 1992

Fielding and Lee 1991

Heise 1992

Hesse-Biber et al. 1991

Taft 1993

Tallerico 1991

QUALITY, RIGOR, VALIDITY, EVIDENCE

Data quality, rigor, validity, error, bias, and evidence are issues in all research; however, the means by which qualitative and quantitative research can be judged differs. *Yin (1984)*, *Kirk and Miller (1986)*, and *Silverman (1993)* deal with these topics in a clear and exhaustive way. *Brewer and Hunter (1989)*, *Fielding and Fielding (1986)*, *Guba and Lincoln (1981)*, *Strauss and Corbin (1990)* and *Weller and Romney (1988)* all have substantial discussions of these topics; *Becker (1970)* and *Marshall and Rossman (1989)* provide short overviews of the issues.

Related readings

Bernard et al. 1984

Krefting 1991

Kuzel and Like 1991

Maxwell 1992

Miller 1990, 1992

*Ratcliffe and Gonzalez-del-Valle
1988*

Romney and Batchelder 1986

Romney and Weller 1984

Sandelowski 1986

Silverman 1989

Steckler 1989

Ward and Johnson 1993

REPORT WRITING

Clear reporting of the results of qualitative research is as important as its design. *Kamil et al. (1985)* is the most complete guide to this process; *Murphy (1980)*, *Patton (1990)*, and *Strauss and Corbin (1990)* also contain valuable sections on writing results.

Related reading

Becker 1986

OTHER METHODS, OTHER ISSUES — RELATED READINGS

Agar 1986
Andrew 1985
Becker 1978
Daly and McDonald 1992
Deyhle et al. 1992
Langness 1965
Lidz and Ricci 1990

Oakley 1981
Punch 1986
Purvis 1985
Scott 1986
Smith 1987
Tomm 1989
Watson and Watson-Franke 1985

II. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(alphabetical listing by author)

USING THIS SECTION

Each annotated entry has four sections and looks like this:

Miles, M.B.; Huberman, A.M. 1984. *Qualitative data analysis: a sourcebook of new methods*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 256 pp.

Major topics: Analysis, Validity, Research design

Subtopics: In-the-field analysis, Cross-site analysis, Matrix analysis, Drawing conclusions and testing

Summary: This well-organized, coherent look at the analysis of qualitative research covers a wide range of methods and techniques. Techniques and strategies for data analysis are discussed in detail and guidelines for verification, validity, and rigor are presented.

Bibliographic reference. The entry begins with the full bibliographic reference listed alphabetically by author and year of publication

Major topics. This section lists the major topics covered by the author, which usually correspond to topics covered in the annotated subject index. If the author deals with a topic related to health sciences this is denoted under the heading "Health science research."

Subtopics. This part of the entry provides specific information on subcategories of techniques or approaches, area of research, or both. The terms used in this section are not standardized.

Summary and comments. The last section of the entry consists of a summary of the work or comments on it.

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- Andrew, A. 1985. In pursuit of the past: some problems in the collection, analysis and use of historical documentary evidence. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Issues in educational research: qualitative methods*. Falmer Press, London, UK. Pp. 153-178.
- Ashby, J.A. 1990. Evaluating technology with farmers: a handbook. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Colombia. Publication no. 187. 95 pp.
- Major topics:* Interviewing, Research design, Focus groups, Analysis
- Subtopics:* Participatory research, Specific interviewing techniques, Communication skills, Informant selection, Farmer evaluations
- Summary:* Few authors lay out the basics of interviewing as well as Ashby in this handbook. She covers the dynamics of the interview process, introducing the research, the means by which rapport may be established, the interactions between informants in group interviews and between interviewers and interviewed. She also provides clear examples of the techniques used and data collection methods. Although the handbook deals specifically with farmer evaluations, the advice and techniques are easily applied to other sorts of projects.
- Ashe, J. 1978. *Assessing rural needs: a manual for practitioners*. ACCION/AITEC, Cambridge, MA, USA. 129 pp.
- Babchuk, N. 1961. The role of the researcher as participant observer and participants-as-observer in the field situation. *Human Organization*, 21, 225-228.
- Ballard, K.D. 1986. Group designs, within-subject designs, case-study designs, and qualitative methodologies in educational and psychological research. *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, 21(1), 42-54.

- Becker, H.S. 1970. *Sociological work: methods and substance*. Aldine Publishing, Chicago, IL, USA. 358 pp.
- Major topics:* Observation, Case studies, Health science research, Analysis, Validity, Rigor, Bias
- Subtopics:* Participant observation, Social observation, Evidence, Life histories
- Summary:* Becker has collected a number of his most influential articles on research methods and techniques in one book. These articles, written between 1955 and 1970, cover many aspects of fieldwork from the basics of observation and constructing case studies to analysis, questions of evidence, validity, and bias. He supports all of these discussions with examples drawn from his extensive research.
- 1978. The relevance of life histories. In Denzin, N.K. (ed). *Sociological methods: a sourcebook*. McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, USA. Pp. 289–295.
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- Becker, H.S.; Geer, B. 1970. Participant observation and interviewing: a comparison. In Filstead, W.J. (ed). *Qualitative methodology: firsthand involvement with the social world*. Markham Publishing, Chicago, IL, USA. Pp. 133–142.
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- Major topics:* Interviewing, Observation, Analysis, Validity, Health science research
- Subtopics:* Participant observation, In-the-field analysis, Final analysis, Report writing
- Summary:* The authors discuss ways to analyze data gathered through observation and interviewing. They use the study of a medical school as an example and provide concrete methods for analyzing and validating research results.
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- Bernard, H.R.; Killworth, P.; Kronenfeld, D.; Sailer, L. 1984. The problem of informant accuracy: the validity of retrospective data. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 13, 495-517.
- Biklen, S.K.; Moseley, C.R. 1988. "Are you retarded?" "No, I'm Catholic": qualitative methods in the study of people with severe handicaps. *Journal of the Association for Persons with Severe Handicaps*, 13(3), 155-162.
- Bleck, W. 1987. Lying informants: a field experience from Ghana. *Population and Development Review*, 13(2), 314-322.
- Major topics:* Health science research, Observation, Interviewing, Qualitative-quantitative debate
- Subtopics:* Critique of survey methods, Participant observation, Key informant interviews, Lying
- Summary:* This "fieldwork note" addresses a number of important issues involved in the research of sensitive topics. In this witty and succinct article, the author compares the results obtained from survey methods and open-ended interviewing of key informants. He draws from his own experiences to underscore the problems of "participant observation" and of survey methods for gathering data on sexuality, fertility, and abortion in Ghana.
- Bogdan, R.; Biklen, S.K. 1982. *Qualitative research for education: an introduction to theory and methods*. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, MA, USA. 252 pp.
- Bogdan, R.; Taylor, S.J. 1990. Looking at the bright side: a positive approach to qualitative policy and evaluation research. *Qualitative Sociology*, 13(2), 183-192.
- Bolton, R. 1982. *We all do it but how? A survey of contemporary fieldnote procedure*. Ponom College, Claremont, CA, USA.
- Bourdillon, M.F.C. 1991. Hygiene in three communities. A case study of behaviour related to hygiene. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 5(1), 59-71.
- Brannen, J. (ed). 1992. *Mixing qualitative and quantitative research*. Avebury, Aldershot, Hants., UK. 175 pp.
- Brenner, M.; Brown, J.; Canter, D. (ed). 1985 *The research interview: uses and approaches*. Academic Press, London, UK. 276 pp.
- Brewer, J.; Hunter, A. 1989. *Multimethod research: a synthesis of styles*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 209 pp.
- Major topics:* Integrating methods, Report writing, Research design, Rigor, Validity, Bias

Summary: This general introduction to the use of multiple methods in social research presents a cogent argument for the value of this approach and discusses its implementation at all stages of the research process. The authors examine the effects of the choice of method on the nature of the results a study can produce, arguing that the shortcomings of any one method can be compensated by the use of a multimethod approach. This book should be used in conjunction with other sources that describe specific methods.

Brownstein, H.H. 1990. Surviving as a qualitative sociologist: recollections from the diary of a state worker. *Qualitative Sociology*, 13(2), 149–167.

Bruyn, S.T. 1970. The methodology of participant observation. In Filstead, W.J. (ed). *Qualitative methodology: firsthand involvement with the social world*. Markham Publishing, Chicago, IL, USA. Pp. 305–327.

Bryman, A. 1988. *Quantity and quality in social research*. Unwin Hyman, London, UK. 198 pp.

Major topics: General discussion, Integrating methods, Qualitative–quantitative debate

Subtopics: Education, Problems

Summary: In this book, Bryman addresses the various means by which qualitative and quantitative methods can be used to complement each other. He illustrates these with concrete examples drawn from the fields of small group research, education, and research on schools.

Buchanan, D.R. 1992. An uneasy alliance: combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. *Health Education Quarterly*, 19(1), 117–135.

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Burnard, P. 1991. A method of analysing interview transcripts in qualitative research. *Nurse Education Today*, 11, 461–466.

Buzzard, S. 1984. Appropriate research for primary health care: an anthropologist's view. *Social Science and Medicine*, 19(3), 273–277.

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- Major topics:* Integrating methods
- Subtopics:* Strengths and limitations, Participant observation, Direct observation, Key informant interviews, Group interviews, Informal interviews
- Summary:* This witty, practical article highlights the drawbacks of both overly "quick and dirty" and traditional anthropological and sociological studies. The author proposes a commonsense, flexible middle ground, provides useful suggestions, and frankly discusses the limitations inherent in this approach. Although the article is addressed to the rural development worker, it is written from a general perspective and so has wider relevance.
- Cohen, R. 1973. Warring epistemologies: quality and quantity in African research. In O'Barr, W.M.; Spain, D.H.; Tessler, M.A. (ed). *Survey research in Africa: its applications and limits*. Northwestern University Press, Evanston, IL, USA. Pp. 36-47.
- Cooke, M. 1992. Computer analyses of qualitative data: a literature review of current issues. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 10(1), 10-13.
- Corbin, J.; Strauss, A. 1990. Grounded theory research: procedures, canons, and evaluative criteria. *Qualitative Sociology*, 13(1), 3-21.

Coreil, J.; Augustin, A.; Holt, E.; Halsey, N.A. 1989. Use of ethnographic research for instrument development in a case-control study of immunization use in Haiti. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 18(4), S33-S37.

Major topics: Rapid assessment methods, Health science research, Integrating methods, Focus groups, Observation, Interviewing, Analysis

Subtopics: Immunization, Haiti, Epidemiology, Ethnographic methods

Summary: The authors present a succinct case study of the use of various methods to gain information about immunization for an epidemiological project.

Crabtree, B.F.; Miller, W.L. (ed). 1992. *Research methods for primary care*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA. USA. 276 pp.

Major topics: General discussion, Health science research, Research design, Observation, Interviewing, Focus groups, Computers, Analysis, Validity, Report writing

Subtopics: Sampling, Participant observation, Key informant interviews, Codebooks, Text analysis, Historical method, Hermeneutic research

Summary: Crabtree and Miller have compiled a useful collection of articles about doing qualitative research on health and health-related topics. They begin with a clear overview, which provides a series of typologies of various research and analysis techniques. They supplement this with a good discussion of the sorts of questions that can be posed and answered using various methods. Individual authors discuss different aspects of research techniques, research strategies, and research data analysis ending with an overview of the future of qualitative research in health science research.

Crane, J.; Angrosino, M.V. 1974. *Field projects in anthropology: a student handbook*. General Learning Press, Morristown, NJ, USA. 200 pp.

Croll, E. 1984. Research methodologies appropriate to rapid appraisal: a Chinese experience. *IDS Bulletin*, 15(1), 51-56.

Major topics: Integrating methods, Rapid assessment methods

Subtopics: Women/gender issues, Household surveys, Practical applications

Summary: Evaluating various research methods that she used in a rapid survey of households, sex roles, and family consumption in China, Croll demonstrates the value of rapid appraisal techniques and the application of a mixed-method approach to research questions.

Daly, J.; McDonald, I. 1992. Covering your back: strategies for qualitative research methods in clinical settings. *Qualitative Health Research*, 2(4), 375-391.

- Davies, B.; Corbishley, P.; Evans, J.; Kenrick, C. 1985. Integrating methodologies: if the intellectual relations don't get you, then the social will. In Burgess, R.G. *Issues in educational research: qualitative methods*. Falmer Press, London, UK. Pp. 289-321.
- Davis, D.L. 1986. The meaning of menopause in a Newfoundland fishing village. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 10, 73-94.
Major topics: Health science research, Surveys, Interviewing, Qualitative-quantitative debate
Subtopics: Critique, Menopause
Summary: Davis examines the subject of researching menopause from various perspectives. She compares the academic and health research approaches (*etic*) to the local understanding of the phenomenon (*emic*) and the use of various research techniques. Her section on attempts to apply a standardized questionnaire in a unique North American setting underscores the problems of translation inherent in this form of research.
- Dawson, S.; Manderson, L.; Tallo, V.L. 1993. A manual for the use of focus groups. International Nutrition Foundation for Developing Countries, Boston, MA, USA. 96 pp.
Major topics: Health science research, Research design, Observation, Interviewing, Focus groups, Analysis, Report writing
Subtopics: Training, Moderating
Summary: All aspects of focus group research are covered in this manual. It is particularly valuable because the authors consider the strong points as well as the limitations of the approach. They examine the types of questions that can be effectively addressed through the focus group method and they illustrate their text with good practical examples drawn from health-related research.
- Devault, M.L. 1990. Talking and listening from women's standpoint: feminist strategies for interviewing and analysis. *Social Problems*, 37(1), 96-116.
- de Vries, H.; Weijts, W.; Dijkstra, M.; Kok, G. 1992. The utilization of qualitative and quantitative data for health education program planning, implementation, and evaluation: a spiral approach. *Health Education Quarterly*, 19(1), 101-115.
- Deyhle, D.L.; Hess, G.A., Jr.; LeCompte, M.D. 1992. Approaching ethical issues for qualitative researchers in education. In LeCompte, M.D.; Millroy, W.L.; Preissle, J. (ed). *The handbook of qualitative research in education*. Academic Press, San Diego, CA, USA.
- Douglas, J.D. 1976. *Investigative social research: individual and team field research*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. 229 pp.

- Drake, H.M. 1973. Research method or culture-bound technique? Pitfalls of survey research in Africa. In O'Barr, W.M.; Spain, D.H.; Tessler, M.A. (ed). *Survey research in Africa: its applications and limits*. Northwestern University Press, Evanston, IL, USA. Pp. 58-69.
- Elinson, J. 1985. The end of medicine and the end of medical sociology. *Journal of Health and Social Behaviour*, 26, 268-275.
- Emerson, R.M. 1987. Four ways to improve the craft of fieldwork. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 16(1), 69-89.
- Eng, E.; Glik, D.; Parker, K. 1990. Focus-group methods: effects on village-agency collaboration for child survival. *Health Policy and Planning*, 5(1), 67-76.
Major topics: Focus groups, Health science research
Subtopics: West Africa, Development, Health education research, Social marketing, Training, Participatory research, Project implementation, Community-based action
Summary: The authors document the training of personnel, the research process, the research results, and the effects of a health education project that used focus groups as a primary research tool. They conclude that the method contributed substantially to the success of the program for vaccination, in part because of the "democratization" of the process of planning and evaluation of the campaign.
- Engel, J.D. (ed). 1992. Issues in methodology in qualitative research. *Qualitative Health Research* 2(4) November.
- Fetterman, D.M. 1989. *Ethnography: step by step*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 156 pp.
- Fielding, N.G.; Fielding, J.L. 1986. *Linking data*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 96 pp.
Major topics: Integrating methods, Research design, Analysis, Rigor, Validity, Bias
Subtopics: Triangulation, Logic
Summary: In this short book, Fielding and Fielding have clearly stated the case for combining research methods. They consider various forms of combining qualitative and qualitative research methods, using well-developed examples. The strengths and weaknesses of various approaches and techniques are discussed by the writers as well as designing integrated research projects and the analysis of data.
- Fielding, N.G.; Lee, R.M. (ed). 1991. *Using computers in qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 216 pp.

Folch-Lyon, E.; Trost, J.F. 1981. Conducting focus group sessions. *Studies in Family Planning*, 12(12), 443-449.

Major topics: Focus groups, Health science research, Analysis

Subtopics: Mexico, Family planning

Summary: This article can be seen as a step-by-step guide to choosing, establishing, and running focus groups, as well as a discussion of analysis of the data obtained. It also examines the benefits to social action projects.

Foster, G.M. 1987. World Health Organization behavioral science research: problems and prospects, *Social Science and Medicine*, 24(9), 709-717.

Frankenberg, R. 1982. Participant observers. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Field research: a sourcebook and field manual*. George Allen and Unwin, London, UK. Pp. 50-52.

Friedrichs, J.; Ludtke, H. 1974. *Participant observation: theory and practice*. Saxon House, Westmead, UK.

Gans, H.J. 1982. The participant observer as a human being: observations on the personal aspects of fieldwork. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Field research: a sourcebook and field manual*. George Allen and Unwin, London, UK. Pp. 53-61.

Gladwin, C.H. 1989. *Ethnographic decision tree modeling*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 96 pp.

Major topics: Computers, Analysis

Subtopics: Decision tree modeling, Ethnographic methods

Summary: Ethnographic decision tree modeling is a technique used for understanding and mapping decision-making processes. The author outlines the technique carefully, using practical examples drawn from studies in Malawi, Mexico, and the United States. This technique should be used in conjunction with both interviewing and observation techniques.

Glaser, B.G.; Strauss, A.L. 1967. *The discovery of grounded theory: strategies for qualitative research*. Aldine, Chicago, IL, USA. 257 pp.

Goetz, J.P.; Lecompte, M.D. 1981. Ethnographic research and the problem of data reduction. *Anthropology and Education Quarterly*, 12(1), 51-70.

Major topics: Analysis

Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Analytical deduction, Constant comparative method, Typological analysis, Enumerative systems, Standardized observational protocols, Education

Summary: Goetz and LeCompte provide a cogent overview of a variety of analytical tools that can be used to interpret qualitative data. They posit a continuum of methods ranging from inductive and generative ones, such as analytical induction and the constant comparative method, to those that are much more deductive and verificative. They discuss each method using clear examples drawn from educational research.

———. 1984. *Ethnography and qualitative design in educational research*. Academic Press, Orlando, FL, USA. 292 pp.

Major topics: Analysis, Observation, Interviewing, Sampling, Validity, Rigor

Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Education

Summary: Drawing from examples in educational research, the authors outline how to use qualitative research methods. Their discussion of methods of sampling and selection and of evaluating the quality of qualitative research done by others is especially valuable.

Greenbaum, T.L. 1987. *The practical handbook and guide to focus group research*. Lexington Books, Lexington, MA, USA. 191 pp.

Guba, E. 1985. The context of emergent paradigm research. In Lincoln, Y.S. (ed). *Organizational theory and inquiry: the paradigm revolution*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. 79–104.

Guba, E.G.; Lincoln, Y.S. 1981. *Effective evaluation*. Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA. 444 pp.

Major topics: General discussion, Interviewing, Case studies, Observation, Rigor, Research design

Subtopics: Naturalistic methods, Data management, Report writing, Rigor, Validity, Evaluation

Summary: Guba and Lincoln furnish us with an excellent overview of a naturalistic approach to research. The authors discuss the uses of naturalistic inquiry, appropriate data collection techniques, the problem of rigor, and validity and evaluation.

Gubrium, J. 1988. *Analyzing field reality*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 79 pp.

Hammersley, M. 1981. Using qualitative methods. *Social Science Information Studies*, 1, 209–220.

Hammersley, M.; Atkinson, P. 1983. *Ethnography: principles in practice*. Tavistock Publications, London, UK. 273 pp.

- Heggenhougen, K.; Clements, J. 1987. *Acceptability of childhood immunization: social science perspectives*. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK. 97 pp. EPC publication no. 14.
- Heise, D.R. 1992. Computer assistance in qualitative sociology. *Social Science Computer Review*, 10(4), 531-543.
- Hesse-Biber, S.; Dupuis, P.; Kinder, T.S. 1991. Hyperresearch: a computer program for the analysis of qualitative data with an emphasis on hypothesis testing and multimedia analysis. *Qualitative Sociology*, 14(4), 289-306.
- Holsti, O.R. 1969. *Content analysis for the social sciences and humanities*. Addison-Wesley, Wellesley, MA, USA. 235 pp.
- Husband, R.; Foster, W. 1987. Understanding qualitative research: a strategic approach to qualitative methodology. *Journal of Humanistic Education and Development*, 26(2), 51-63.
- Hyman, H.H. 1975. *Interviewing in social research*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, USA. 414 pp.
- Ianni, F.A.J.; Orr, M.T. 1979. Toward a rapprochement of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. In Reichardt, C.S.; Cook, T.D. (ed). *Qualitative and quantitative methods in evaluation research*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. Pp. 87-98.
- Irwin, K.; Bertrand, J.; Mibandumba, N.; Mbuyi, K.; Muremeri, C.; Mukoka, M.; Munkolenkole, K.; Nzilambi, N.; Bosenge, N.; Ryder, R.; Peterson, H.; Lee, N.C.; Wingo, P.; O'Reilly, K.; Rufo, K. 1991. Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about HIV infection and AIDS among healthy factory workers and their wives, Kinshasa, Zaire. *Social Science and Medicine*, 32(8), 917-930.
- Major topics:* Focus groups, Health science research
- Subtopics:* Knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs research, Strengths and limitations
- Summary:* This article shows the value of using focus groups for the study of knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs. The authors discuss the results of such a study in Zaire. The article draws out the implication of the research results for policy and research and addresses the strengths and weaknesses of the approach.
- Janes, C.R.; Stall, C.R.; Gifford, S.M. 1986. *Anthropology and epidemiology: interdisciplinary approaches to the study of health and the treatment of disease*. D. Reidel, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
- Joekes, S.; Kabeer, N. (ed). 1991. Researching the household: methodological and empirical issues. *IDS Bulletin*, 22(1) (special issue).

Johnson, J.C. 1990. *Selecting ethnographic informants*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 96 pp.

Major topics: Research design

Subtopics: Informants

Summary: This well-organized book concentrates on the various issues involved in the selection of informants for ethnographic research.

Johnson, J.M. 1975. *Doing field research*. The Free Press, New York, NY, USA. 225 pp.

Major topics: Observation, General discussion, Recording, Analysis

Subtopics: Participant observation, Gaining entry, Ethics, Theory

Summary: Johnson provides an excellent and practical overview of the issues involved in participant observation. He examines such issues as entry into the field setting, truth, objectivity, the nature of informant-researcher relationships, collecting data and recording it, and data analysis. He also provides a good discussion of positivism and objectivity in this form of research.

Jorgensen, D.L. 1989. *Participant observation: a methodology for human studies*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 133 pp.

Major topics: Research design, Observation, Analysis, Validity, Bias, Report writing

Subtopics: Participant observation, Data management

Summary: This book serves as a good, general introduction to all aspects of research involving participant observation. Jorgensen deals with each aspect clearly, providing examples to illustrate each point.

Kamil, M.L.; Langer, J.A.; Shanahan, T. 1985. *Understanding reading and writing research*. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, MA, USA. 199 pp.

Major topics: Report writing, Interviewing, Observation

Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Education

Summary: This book addresses the reading and writing of reports. The authors suggest report structures for both qualitative and quantitative research. Each chapter outlines some of the expectations that the reader should have when reading the results of different types of studies and considers the limitations of each technique. Well laid-out examples illustrate the discussion.

Kashyap, P.; Young, R.H. 1989. *Rapid assessment of community nutrition problems: a case study of Parbhani, India*. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada. 58 pp.

Kirk, J.; Miller, M.L. 1986. *Reliability and validity in qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 85 pp.

Major topics: Validity, General discussion

Subtopics: Reliability, Objectivity, Fieldnotes, Fieldwork

Summary: Kirk and Miller outline the means by which reliability and validity can be judged in qualitative work. After an excellent introduction to the field of qualitative research, they cover forms of validity and reliability as well as the process of taking fieldnotes and establishing fieldwork. They illustrate their arguments with good examples.

Krefting, L. 1991. Rigor in qualitative research: the assessment of trustworthiness. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 45(3), 214-222.

Krueger, R.A. 1988. *Focus groups: a practical guide for applied research*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 196 pp.

Major topics: Focus groups, Interviewing, Analysis, Research design, General discussion, Report writing, Validity

Summary: Krueger provides an excellent guide to all aspects of research using focus groups in this practical and well-organized book. He uses summaries to present the main points of each chapter and clear and varied examples to illustrate each step of the process. The book focuses on North America but the information applicable to other situations.

Kumar, K. 1987a. *Rapid, low-cost data collection methods for AID*. US Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523. 34 pp. AID program design and evaluation methodology report no. 10.

Major topics: Rapid assessment methods, Interviewing, Observation, Research design

Subtopics: Definition, Informal surveys, Key informant interviews, Focus groups, Community interviews, Direct observation, Strengths and limitations

Summary: In this guideline on rapid assessment methods, the author outlines the specific situation in which each method is most appropriate, evaluates each technique's strengths and limitations and the skills and time required to use it effectively.

——— 1987b. *Conducting group interviews in developing countries*. US Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, USA. 44 pp. AID program design and evaluation methodology report no. 8.

Major topics: Interviewing, Focus groups, Bias, Research design

Subtopics: Group interviews, Community interviews, Planning research, Interview guides, Sampling

Summary: This short guide to two forms of group interviewing — focus groups and community interviews — is clearly written and well organized. It covers research planning and design, interviewing techniques, sampling methods, and potential forms of bias using clear examples drawn from research in developing countries. The section on the uses, advantages, and limitations of these techniques is especially valuable.

- Kuzel, A.J.; Like, R.C. 1991. Standards of trustworthiness for qualitative studies in primary care. In Norton, P.; Stewart, M.; Tudiver, F.; Bass, M.; Dunn, E. (ed). *Primary care research: traditional and innovative approaches*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 138–158.
- Langness, L.L. 1965. *The life history in anthropological science*. Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York, NY, USA. 82 pp.
- Lee, R.A.; Shute, J.C.M. 1991. An approach to naturalistic evaluation: a study of the social implication of an international development project. *Evaluation Review*, 15(2), 254–265.
- Leininger, M.M. 1991. *Culture care diversity and universality: a theory of nursing*. National League for Nursing Press, New York, NY, USA. 432 pp.
- Lidz, C.W.; Ricci, E. 1990. Funding large-scale qualitative sociology. *Qualitative Sociology*, 13(2), 113–126.
- Lincoln, Y.S. (ed). 1985. *Organizational theory and inquiry: the paradigm revolution*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. 231 pp.
- Lofland, J. 1971. *Analyzing social settings: a guide to qualitative observation and analysis*. Wadsworth, Belmont, CA, USA. 135 pp.
- Major topics:* Interviewing, Observation, Analysis
- Subtopics:* Participant observation, Interviewing, In-the-field analysis, Quantifying qualitative data, Error, Bias
- Summary:* Structured to be useful for "in-the-field" analysis of various forms of research data, this book covers various research techniques as well as the quantification of qualitative data. Each technique is discussed separately and note taking, sorting, ordering, selecting, and writing up are emphasized.
- Longhurst, R. (ed). 1981. *Rapid rural appraisal: social structure and rural economy*. Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, UK. 57 pp.
- Manderson, L.; Aaby, P. 1992. An epidemic in the field? Rapid assessment procedures and health research. *Social Science and Medicine*, 35(7), 839–850.
- Marshall, C.; Rossman, G.B. 1989. *Designing qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 175 pp.

Major topics: Research design

Subtopics: Data management, Managing time and resources, Validity, Logic, Research techniques

Summary: The authors focus on the framing of research questions, design of the study, selection of techniques, the allocation of time and resources, and questions of validity, using clear examples and cases drawn from a number of fields.

Maxwell, J.A. 1992. Understanding and validity in qualitative research. *Harvard Educational Review*, 62(3), 279–300.

McCall, G.J.; Simmons, J.L. 1969. *Issues in participant observation*. Wesley Publishing, Addison-Reading, MA, USA. 353 pp.

McClintock, C.C.; Brannon, D.; Maynard-Moody, S. 1983. Applying the logic of sample surveys to qualitative case studies: the case cluster method. In Van Maanen, J. (ed). *Qualitative methodology*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. Pp. 149–178.

Major topics: Analysis, Case studies, Integrating methods, Research design

Subtopics: Quantifying qualitative data, Case cluster method, Educational research

Summary: Drawn from the evaluation literature, this article deals with questions of rigor and validity in the case study approach. It provides guidelines for designing qualitative research that can be analyzed, in part, using quantitative procedures.

McCracken, G. 1988. *The long interview*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 87 pp.

Major topics: Interviewing, Research design, Report writing, Integrating methods, Qualitative–quantitative debate, Analysis, Rigor, Validity, Bias

Subtopics: Questionnaires, Quality

Summary: All aspects of conducting research using the long interview are discussed in this concise book. McCracken covers a wide range of issues from research design to implementation and analysis. In addition, the sections on the development of questionnaires, validity and bias, writing up, and research management make this book invaluable.

Mechanic, D. 1989. Medical sociology: some tensions among theory, method, and substance. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 30(2), 147–160.

Major topics: Health science research, Integrating methods, Rapid assessment methods, Research design, Observation, Interviewing, Qualitative–quantitative debate

Subtopics: Triangulation, Theory, Surveys, Psychiatry, Measurement, Validity, Contextual analysis

Summary: The author takes a balanced look at the uses and drawbacks of qualitative and quantitative research in medical sociology and at measures that can be taken to narrow the gap between the various methods.

Merriam, S.B. 1988. *Case study research in education: a qualitative approach*. Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA. 219 pp.

Major topics: Case studies

Subtopics: Education, Research design, Methods, Analysis, Validity, Reliability, Ethics

Summary: This is a good overview of the literature on case study material and a discussion of the relevant literature on qualitative methods. Research design, data collection, analysis at all stages of research, questions on validity, reliability and ethics are covered as well as a section of report writing. A selected series of detailed case studies illustrates various techniques.

Merton, R.; Fiske, M.; Kendall, P.L. 1956. *The focused interview*. The Free Press, Glencoe, IL, USA. 186 pp.

Major topics: Interviewing

Subtopics: Focused interviewing

Summary: This classic text provides a detailed, practical discussion of the means by which focused interviews should be conducted. It covers specific interview techniques and a variety of problems, using clear examples in all cases.

Miles, M.B. 1983. Qualitative data as an attractive nuisance: the problem of analysis. In Van Maanen, J. (ed). *Qualitative methodology*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. Pp. 117-134.

Major topics: Analysis

Subtopics: Data management, On-going analysis, Team research

Summary: In this succinct article, the author discusses the steps in designing and implementing a research project, then specifies the various tools used to analyze the data both during its collection and during writing up. Problems encountered in team work are also discussed.

Miles, M.B.; Huberman, A.M. 1984. *Qualitative data analysis: a sourcebook of new methods*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 256 pp.

Major topics: Analysis, Validity, Research design

Subtopics: In-the-field analysis, Cross-site analysis, Matrix analysis, Drawing conclusions and testing

Summary: This well-organized and coherent look at the analysis of qualitative research covers a wide range of methods and techniques. Techniques and strategies for data analysis are discussed in detail and guidelines for verification, validity, and rigor are presented.

- Miller, S.I. 1990. Confirmation and qualitative evidence-instances: justifying the use of qualitative research methods. *Quality and Quantity*, 24, 57-63.
- 1992. The qualitative confirmation of claims in social anthropology: an application. *Social Epistemology*, 6(1), 23-33.
- Monette, D.R.; Sullivan, T.J.; DeJong, C.R. 1986. *Applied social research: tool for the human services*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, NY, USA. 512 pp.
- Major topics:* Observation, Research design, Analysis
- Subtopics:* Participant observation, Unobtrusive observation, Ethics, Theory
- Summary:* The section on observation in this text provides a cogent introduction to various observation techniques and their theoretical underpinnings. Moreover, it covers some of the ethical considerations in designing research that uses these techniques and a discussion of documenting and analyzing observed data, illustrated with practical examples.
- Morgan, D.L. 1988. *Focus groups as qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA.
- 1992. Doctor-caregiver relationships: an exploration using focus groups. In Crabtree, B.F.; Miller, W.L. (ed). *Research methods for primary care. Volume 3. Doing qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. Pp. 93-109.
- Mosley, W.H.; Chen, L.C. 1984. An analytical framework for the study of child survival in developing countries. *Population and Development Review*, 10 (suppl.), 25-45.
- Murphy, J.T. 1980. *Getting the facts: a fieldwork guide for evaluators and policy analysts*. Goodyear Publishing, Santa Monica, CA, USA. 214 pp.
- Major topics:* General discussion, Observation, Analysis, Report writing
- Subtopics:* Policy analysis, Evaluation, Error, Bias
- Summary:* Geared to evaluators and policy analysts, this manual covers a wide range of topics from research design to writer's block. The sections dealing with bias and error are concise and practical, offering excellent advice. Analysis and writing up constitute major themes. There is a valuable section on framing recommendations. The most innovative method delineated is "transient analysis," in which the short-term involvement of the researcher forms the basis of the techniques used.
- Norton, P.G.; Stewart, M.; Tudivers, F.; Bass, M.J.; Dunn, E.V. 1991. *Primary care research, traditional and innovative approaches*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA.

- Oakley, A. 1981. Interviewing women: a contradiction in terms? In Roberts, H. (ed). *Doing feminist research*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, UK. Pp. 30-61.
- Patton, M.Q. 1990. *Qualitative evaluation and research methods*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 523 pp.
Major topics: Research design, Analysis, Integrating methods, Observation, Interviewing, Case studies, Validity
Subtopics: Triangulation, Evaluation, Report writing
Summary: In this excellent and very comprehensive book, Patton reviews qualitative research methods, research design, analysis, and presentation. Specific techniques are presented in detail using clear examples.
- Peacock, J.L. 1986. *The anthropological lens: harsh light, soft focus*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. 124 pp.
- Pelto, P.J.; Pelto, G.H. 1978. *Anthropological research: the structure of inquiry* (2nd ed). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. 333 pp.
- _____. 1992. Developing applied medical anthropology in third world countries: problems and actions. *Social Science Medicine*, 35(11), 1389-1395.
- Pelto, P.J.; Bentley, M.E.; Pelto, G.H. 1990. Applied anthropological research methods: diarrhea studies as an example. In Coreil, J.; Mull, J.D. (ed). *Anthropology and primary health care*. Westview Press, Boulder, CO, USA. Pp. 253-277.
- Peshkin, A. 1988. Understanding complexity: a gift of qualitative inquiry. *Anthropology and Educational Quarterly*, 19, 416-424.
- Pfaffenberger, B. 1988. Microcomputer applications in qualitative research. In *Qualitative research methods* (vol. 14). Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 86 pp.
Major topics: Analysis, Software
Subtopics: Fieldnotes, Data management, Retrieval
Summary: Pfaffenberger looks at the claims made for the use of computers in qualitative research, the limitations and the advantages. He reviews various forms of data entry, retrieval, and analysis using clear social science examples.
- Punch, M. 1986. *The politics and ethics of fieldwork*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 92 pp.
- Purvis, J. 1985. Reflections upon doing historical documentary research from a feminist perspective. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Issues in educational research: qualitative methods*. Falmer Press, London, UK. Pp. 179-205.

- Ragin, C.C. 1987. *The comparative method: moving beyond qualitative and quantitative strategies*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, USA. 185 pp.
- Ramakrishna, J.; Brieger, W.R. 1987. The value of qualitative research: health education in Nigeria. *Health Policy and Planning*, 2(2), 171-175.
Major topics: Health science research, Validity, Qualitative-quantitative debate
Subtopics: Health education, Nigeria, Translation
Summary: In this concise discussion of the problems involved in the uncritical use of quantitative methods in a non-Western context, the authors take a close look at various qualitative methods. They consider the goals and limitations of the various methods discussed and illustrate their arguments with clearly presented case studies.
- Ratcliffe, J.W.; Gonzalez-del-Valle, A. 1988. Rigor in health-related research: toward an expanded conceptualization. *International Journal of Health Services*, 18(3), 361-392.
- Reichardt, C.S.; Cook, T.D. (ed). 1979. *Qualitative and quantitative methods in evaluation research*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. Pp. 7-32.
- Romney, A.K.; Batchelder, W.H. 1986. Culture as consensus: a theory of culture and informant accuracy. *American Anthropologist*, 88, 313-338.
- Romney, A.K.; Weller, S.C. 1984. Predicting informant accuracy from patterns of recall among individuals. *Social Networks*, 6, 59-77.
- Rosenblatt, P.C. 1981. Ethnographic case studies. In Brewer, M.B.; Collins, B.E. (ed). *Scientific inquiry and the social sciences*. Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA. 523 pp.
- Rossmann, G.B.; Wilson, B.L. 1985. Numbers and words: combining quantitative and qualitative methods in a single large-scale evaluation study. *Evaluation Review*, 9(5), 627-643.
Major topics: Qualitative-quantitative debate, Integrating methods, Analysis, Research design, Validity
Subtopics: Evaluation
Summary: The authors argue that integrating methodological approaches gives researchers a more complete understanding of any question. They use specific examples to illustrate their points about research design, data analysis, and validation.
- Roter, D.; Frankel, R. 1992. *Quantitative and qualitative approaches to the evaluation of the medical dialogue*, 34(10) 1097-1103.

- Rothe, J.P. 1993. *Qualitative research: a practical guide*. RCI/PDE Publications, Toronto, Canada. 179 pp.
- Salamone, F. 1977. The methodological significance of the lying informant. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 50(3), 117-124.
Major topics: Analysis
Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Lying
Summary: Salamone examines the question of the lying informant in a new light. He stresses the value of following up the context of lies to elucidate important research questions.
- Salmen, L.F. 1987. *Listen to the people: participant-observer evaluation of development projects*. Oxford University Press, New York, NY, USA. 149 pp.
Major topics: Analysis, Observation, Interviewing, Integrating methods
Subtopics: Development, Community participation, Evaluation
Summary: The central focus of this book arises out of the experiences of the author during evaluation of two World Bank development projects. Salmen documents the use of participant observation in a practical development-oriented context. Arguing for the value of this technique, Salmen proposes a practical framework for designing, implementing, and analyzing this form of research to meet development needs.
- Sandelowski, M. 1986. The problem of rigor in qualitative research. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 8(3), 27-37.
- Sanders, W. 1976. *The sociologist as detective: an introduction to research methods*. Praeger Publishers, New York, USA. 292 pp.
- Sanjek, R. 1990. *Fieldnotes: the makings of anthropology*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA. 429 pp.
- Schwartz, M.S.; Schwartz, C.G. 1955. Problems in participant observation. *American Journal of Sociology*, 60(4), 343-353.
Major topics: Health science research, Observation, Interviewing, Bias, Recording
Subtopics: Problems, Participant observation
Summary: This short article gives a clear introduction to participant observation and a frank discussion of its limitations.
- Scott, S. 1986. Feminist research and qualitative methods: a discussion of some of the issues. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Issues in educational research: qualitative methods*. Falmer Press, London, UK. Pp. 67-85.

Scrimshaw, N.S.; Gleason, G.R. (ed). 1992. *Rapid assessment procedures: qualitative methodologies for planning and evaluation of health related programs*. International Nutritional Foundation for Developing Countries, Boston, MA, USA. 528 pp.

Major topics: Health science research, Integrating methods, Rapid assessment methods

Subtopics: General discussion, Specific cases

Summary: This volume of collected papers on rapid assessment procedures provides a good introduction to the value of these methods in various regions of the world and in various types of research projects. Many of the influential researchers who developed these methods have contributed to this collection.

Scrimshaw, S.C.M.; Hurtado, E. 1987. *Rapid assessment procedures for nutrition and primary health care: anthropological approaches to improving program effectiveness*. Regents of the University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA. 70 pp.

Major topics: Health science research, Rapid assessment methods, Integrating methods, Focus groups, Analysis, Report writing, Observation, Interviewing, Research design

Subtopics: Nutrition, Primary health care, Anthropology, Data management, Research techniques, Ethnographic methods, Taxonomies, Notetaking

Summary: This manual is a well-organized, practical guide to rapid assessment procedures for health-related issues. The authors discuss basic techniques for research design, data collection, analysis, and report writing, and illustrate these points with clear examples.

Seidman, I.E. 1991. *Interviewing as qualitative research*. Teachers College Press, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA. 119 pp.

Silverman, D. 1989. Telling convincing stories. A plea for cautious positivism in case-studies. In Glasner, B.; Moreno, J.D. (ed). *The qualitative-quantitative distinction in the social sciences*. Kluwer, Norwell, MA, USA. Pp. 57-77.

——— 1993. *Interpreting qualitative data: methods for analysing talk, text and interaction*. Sage Publications, London, UK. 224 pp.

Major topics: Analysis, Validity

Subtopics: Research design, Observation, Interviewing, Ethnographic methods, Language, Triangulation, Reliability, Practical applications

Summary: In this thorough and thoughtful text, Silverman deals specifically with the analysis of qualitative data and with the questions of reliability and validity of data. He concentrates on data collected through observation, interview, and as texts. The result is an accessible and sophisticated look at the topic.

- Simard, G. 1989. *La méthode du < <focus group> > .* Mondia, Laval, Quebec, Canada. 102 pp.
Major topics: Focus groups, Analysis
Subtopics: Africa
Summary: Simard provides a comprehensive look at focus groups in this short manual which is written in French. Her considerable research experience in Africa is evident in her discussion and in her emphasis on the value of this technique in societies that still have a strong oral tradition. She also deals with research planning, implementation, and the analysis of data in clear and practical terms.
- Skrtic, T. 1985. Doing naturalistic research into educational organisations. In Lincoln, Yvonna S. (ed). *Organizational theory and inquiry: the paradigm revolution.* Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. Pp. 185-220.
- Smith, G.S. 1989. Development of rapid epidemiological assessment methods to evaluate health status and delivery of health services. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 18 (suppl. 2), S2-S15.
- Smith, R.B. 1987. Linking quality and quantity. Part I. Understanding and explanation. *Quality and Quantity*, 21, 291-311.
- Sollis, P.; Moser, C. 1991. A methodological framework for analyzing the social costs of adjustment at the macro-level: the case of Guayaquil, Ecuador. *IDS Bulletin*, 22(1), 23-30.
Major topics: Analysis, Integrating methods, Rapid assessment methods
Subtopics: Analysis in the field, Household level research, Impact of structural adjustment, Gender issues, Example of application of research strategy, Strengths and limitations
Summary: Through the illustration of a concrete example, the authors of the article draw out the strengths and limitations of a rapid research approach and pinpoint the value of participatory research and on-going, on-site evaluation of results. It is especially valuable because it shows the means through which a flexible research design can be developed.
- Spradley, J.P. 1979. *The ethnographic interview.* Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Fort Worth, TX, USA. 247 pp.
Major topics: Observation, Interviewing, Analysis
Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Research techniques, Translation

Summary: Although this book has been written with students in mind, Spradley has managed to produce a good, general introduction to the subject of the ethnographic interview and to the choice of informants. He analyses various informant-researcher interactions, common pitfalls in choosing informants, and various forms of interviews using clear cases drawn predominantly from Western societies. He also touches on the unexpected difficulties that can arise even when researchers and interviewees ostensibly share a common culture.

Steckler, A. 1989. The use of qualitative evaluation methods to test internal validity. *Evaluation and the Health Professions*, 12(2), 115-133.

Steckler, A.; Eng, E.; Goodman, R.M. 1991. Integrating qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods. *Hygie*, 19(1), 16-20.

Steckler, A.; McLeroy, K.R.; Goodman, R.M.; Bird, S.T.; McCormick, L. 1992. Toward integrating qualitative and quantitative methods: an introduction. *Health Education Quarterly*, 19(1) 1-8.

Strauss, A.L. 1987. Presenting case materials: data and interpretations. In *Qualitative analysis for social scientists*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. Pp. 215-240.

Major topics: Case studies, Analysis

Subtopics: Case study and case history presentation

Summary: The book grows out of the "grounded theory" approach. The section on presenting case materials gives the reader practical advice, a list of "rules of thumb" for data collection and presentation, and two vivid examples of case histories.

Strauss, A.L.; Corbin, J. 1990. *Basics of qualitative research: grounded theory procedures and techniques*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 270 pp.

Major topics: Research design, Analysis, Rigor, Validity, Bias, General discussion, Report writing

Subtopics: Sampling, Grounded theory, Coding, Use of memos and diagrams

Summary: Strauss and Corbin have produced a simply written, clearly explained discussion of qualitative research techniques based on observation and interviewing. Although the book is centred around the analysis and presentation of results, it provides concrete examples of the process of gathering data as well. It is aimed at graduate students, but is never condescending or overly simplistic. Each chapter begins with a clearly defined list of terms and ends with a succinct summary.

Stubbs, M. 1983. *Discourse analysis: the sociolinguistic analysis of natural language*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, UK. 272 pp.

- Taft, L.B. 1993. Computer-assisted qualitative research. *Research in Nursing and Health*, 16, 379-383.
- Tallerico, M. 1991. Applications of qualitative analysis software: a view from the field. *Qualitative Sociology*, 14(4), 275-285.
- Tesch, R. 1990. *Qualitative research: analysis types and software*. The Falmer Press, New York, NY, USA. 330 pp.
- Major topics:* Analysis, Software, Computers, General discussion
- Subtopics:* Review of software packages, Text retrievers, Text data managers, Structural qualitative analysis, Interpretational qualitative analysis, Classification
- Summary:* The analysis of qualitative research data through the use of computers is the central theme of this book. It is designed to acquaint the user with "the rationale behind the programs" and "the main functions they are designed to perform." Different forms of analysis and different types of programs are discussed in detail and the strengths and weaknesses of various programs are evaluated. The book discusses ETHNO, TAP (Text Analysis Package), QUALPRO, The Ethnograph, TEXTBASE ALPHA and HyperQual in particular. It also provides a brief introduction to the computer and how to read program descriptions.
- The author provides a short history of qualitative research in the human sciences, documents the diversity of specific qualitative approaches in sociology and anthropology, psychology, and education and provides a short definition usually in the words of major proponents of various methods. The book is written in a straightforward, systematic fashion. It is extensively cross-referenced, but most of the sections of the book can be used separately.
- Tomm, W. 1989. *Effects of feminist approaches on research methodologies*. Wilfred Laurier Press, Waterloo, Canada. 259 pp.
- Tremblay, M.A. 1982. The key informant technique: a non-ethnographic application. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Field research: a sourcebook and field manual*. George Allen and Unwin, London, UK. Pp. 98-106.
- Major topics:* Interviewing
- Subtopics:* Key informant interviews
- Summary:* Tremblay provides a good clear discussion of the purpose, design, analysis, and validation of key informant interviews.
- Trend, M.G. 1979. On the reconciliation of qualitative and quantitative analyses: a case study. In Reichardt, C.S.; Cook, T.D. (ed). *Qualitative and quantitative methods in evaluation research*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. Pp. 68-86.
- Major topics:* Integrating methods, Analysis
- Subtopics:* Evaluation

Summary: The author takes a close look at the "fit" between various forms of collected data and argues that a "healthy disagreement" in findings should provide the basis for a better analysis.

- Van den Berghe, P.L. 1973. Social science in Africa: epistemological problems. In O'Barr, W.M.; Spain, D.H.; Tessler, M.A. (ed). *Survey research in Africa: its applications and limits*. Northwestern University Press, Evanston, IL, USA. Pp. 25-35.
- Van Maanen, J. (ed). 1983. *Qualitative methodology*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. 149 pp.
- Van Velsen, J. 1967. The extended-case method and situational analysis. In Epstein, A.L. (ed). *The craft of anthropology*. Social Science Paperbacks, London, UK.
- Walker, R. (ed). 1985. *Applied qualitative research*. Gower, Aldershot, Hants., UK.
- Walker, A.L.; Lidz, C.W. 1977. Methodological notes on the employment of indigenous observers. In Weppner, R.S. (ed). *Street ethnography*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. Pp. 103-123.
- Major topics:* Observation, Interviewing
- Subtopics:* Use of indigenous observers
- Summary:* Although this chapter centres around the specific experiences of the authors, it raises important questions about the use of "indigenous observers" and identifies the strengths and limitations of this approach.
- Ward, V.M.; Bertrand, J.T.; Brown, L.F. 1991. The comparability of focus group and survey results: three case studies. *Evaluation review*, 15(2), 266-283.
- Major topics:* Focus groups, Health science research, Qualitative-quantitative debate, Integrating methods
- Subtopics:* Zaire, Honduras, Guatemala
- Summary:* The authors compare the results of the two methods — focus groups and surveys — in three health science projects and point out the effectiveness of the focus group method for collecting certain kinds of information.
- Ward, M.M.; Johnson, R.W. 1993. Study design in qualitative research: a guide to assessing quality. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 8, 107-109.
- Watson, L.C.; Watson-Franke, M.B. 1985. *Interpreting life history: an anthropological inquiry*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ, USA.
- Wax, R.H. 1971. *Doing fieldwork: warnings and advice*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, USA. 345 pp.

- Webb, G.; Ladipo, O.A.; McNamara, R. 1991. Qualitative methods in operations research on contraceptive distribution systems: a case study from Nigeria. *Social Science and Medicine*, 33(3), 321–326.
- Weller, S.C.; Romney, A.K. 1988. Systematic data collection. In *Qualitative research methods* (vol. 10). Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 95 pp.
Major topics: Research design, Interviewing, Analysis, Rigor, Validity
Subtopics: Techniques
Summary: The authors discuss various forms of structured interviewing techniques and various systems for eliciting categories used by informants (as opposed to those used by researchers), opinions, and taxonomies. Each technique is discussed, examples are given, tabulation is explained and the strengths and weaknesses are considered. The final section of the book deals with validity.
- Werner, O.; Schoepfle, G.M. 1987a. *Systematic fieldwork. Volume 1: Foundations of ethnography and interviewing*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 416 pp.
 ——— 1987b. *Systematic fieldwork. Volume 2: Ethnographic analysis and data management*. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA, USA. 355 pp.
Major topics: General discussion, Research design, Observation, Interviewing, Analysis, Validity, Bias, Report writing
Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Data management
Summary: This two-volume work on ethnographic research takes a sophisticated look at all aspects of the research process. Although it is not easily accessible to the beginner, it provides a complex look at this process and is valuable if used along with other books addressing similar topics.
- Whiting, J.W.M. 1968. Methods and problems in cross-cultural research. In Lindzey, G.; Aronson, E. (ed). *The handbook of social psychology* (2nd ed). Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, USA. Pp. 693–728.
- Whyte, W.F. 1982. Interviewing in field research. In Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Field research: a sourcebook and field manual*. George Allen and Unwin, London, UK. Pp. 111–122.
Major topics: Interviewing
Subtopics: Open-ended interviews
Summary: Whyte summarizes the techniques for conducting interviews, discusses the nature of collected data, and details the criteria by which the data should be judged.
- 1984. *Learning from the field: a guide from experience*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. 295 pp.

Major topics: Observation, Interviewing, Integrating methods, Research design, Analysis

Subtopics: Participant observation, Interviewing, Validity, Bias

Summary: Drawing on his rich field experience to provide guidelines for field work, the author undertakes a frank discussion of the value and limitations of various techniques. He stresses the need to use a variety of methods and to collect both qualitative and quantitative data and takes a close look at validity, error, and bias.

Williams, David D. (ed). 1986. *Naturalistic evaluation: new directions for program evaluation* (no. 30). Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA. 106 pp.

Willms, D.G.; Best, J.A.; Taylor, W.D.; Gilbert, J.R.; Wilson, D.M.C.; Lindsay, E.A.; Singer, J. 1990. A systematic approach for using qualitative methods in primary prevention research. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, 4(4), 391-409.

World Health Organization. 1988. *Guidelines for rapid appraisal to assess community health needs*. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. 82 pp. WHO/NHP/88.4.

Major topics: Health science research, Rapid assessment methods, Observation, Interviewing, Research design, Analysis

Subtopics: Community needs appraisal

Summary: This is a lucid guide to the use of rapid appraisal techniques and training that uses clear case studies.

Yin, R.K. 1984. *Case study research: design and methods*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. 160 pp.

Major topics: Case studies, Analysis, Research design, Integrating methods

Summary: Written by an experimental psychologist, this clearly laid out, practical book emphasizes design, data collection, and analysis for case study research. The chapters are well organized and each begins with a concise summary of the major points covered. A series of 40 boxes embedded in the text illustrate various case studies and points raised in the text. In a valuable introduction to the subject, Yin distinguishes between various forms of research and discusses the purpose and advantages of the case study method.

Yoddumnern-Attig, B.; Attig, G.A.; Boonchalaksi, W. (ed). 1991. *A field manual on selected qualitative research methods*. Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand. 110 pp. Publication no. 127.

Major topics: General discussion, Research design, Observation, Interviewing, Focus Groups, Analysis, Validity, Report writing

Subtopics: Ethnographic methods, Life histories, Interview guides

Summary: The authors of this short collection have covered many of the important issues in qualitative research in a practical and concise manner, using good examples drawn from development research. As a short introduction, it is invaluable.

Zelditch, M. 1982. Some methodological problems of field studies. *In* Burgess, R.G. (ed). *Field research: a sourcebook and field manual*. George Allen and Unwin, London, UK. Pp. 168–175.

Major topics: Validity, Bias, Analysis, Observation, Interviewing

Subtopics: Sampling, Error, Guidelines

Summary: Designing, implementing, and judging good qualitative research are the main themes of this cogent summary.

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